Potable water in metropolitan cities

128. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed requirement of potable water of the metropolitan cities particularly of Hyderabad and NCT Delhi on daily and monthly basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what efforts Government have made to meet the requirements of these cities and to maintain the water quality supplied to the dwellers of these metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Urban water supply being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to plan, formulate, execute, operate and maintain water supply facilities in their respective areas and to make adequate provision in their respective State Plans. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through policy formulation, technical guidance, etc. for provision of drinking water facilities. There is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) since 1993-94 for providing water supply facilities in smaller towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 census under which funds are provided by Centre and States on 50:50 basis.

The responsibility for assessment of water requirements for future needs rests with the Agencies of the State Governments and local bodies. The projected drinking water demand for Hyderabad city as assessed by the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board for the years 2004, 2016 and 2021 are 245 MGD, 360 MGD and 400 MGD, respectively.

Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board has informed that Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project for bringing additional treated water to Hyderabad metropolitan area from Nagarjunasagar has been taken up.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has assessed

Water requirement for Delhi as 828 MGD against which Delhi Jal Board has an installed capacity of about 650 MGD. But the Board is producing 670 MGD of Water on an average by optimization.

As regards National Capital Territory of Delhi, the measures taken by Delhi Jal Board to meet the water requirement are given in the Statement (*See* below).

As regards maintaining of quality of water supplied to the dweller, the State Agencies/concerned urban local bodies are required to collect samples of raw water periodically at intake points, treated water after each unit operation at treatment plant, clear water reservoirs at strategic points in the tranmission and distribution system and also at consumers' *end for analysis.*

Delhi Jal Board have informed that about 300 water samples are lifted daily and tested by well equipped laboratories. It has also been stated that water quality conforms to the standards laid down by CPHEEO.

Delhi Jal Board have further informed that about 1000 samples are checked for presence of residual chlorine by the Field Engineers. Wherever any deficiency is noticed, immediate remedial action is taken and supply of potable water through tankers is given during the rectification period.

Statement

Details of the steps taken by Delhi Jal Board to meet the water requirements of Delhi

1. During the year upto June 2003, 23 tube wells & during the last 5 years 799 tube wells have been bored/rebored and commissioned.
2. During the year upto June 2003, 27 Kms. & during last 5 years about 737 Kms. new water lines have been laid.
3. A special thrust has been given to the improvement of existing distribution water mains by replacing/cleaning of old and entrusted network. During the year upto June 2003, 42 Kms. & during the last 5 years about 1054 Kms. old water lines have been replaced.

4. To rationalize and improve water supply distribution system, Delhi Jal Board has constructed and commissioned 24 Under Ground Reservoirs and Booster Pumping Station. Work in 10 nos. is in progress.

5. During the last 5 years piped water supple has been provided in 247 unauthorized colonies. At present out of 1071 unauthorized colonies, piped water supply exists in 395 unauthorized colonies. In 377 unauthorized colonies skeleton water supply through tube wells, deep bore hand pumps, syntax tanks is being provided and in the remaining areas drinking water is being given through tankers, syntax tanks.

6. Water supply has been provided in 126 urban villages, 219 rural villages and 44 resettlement colonies. Augmentation work is being done by reboring the tube wells as the ground water is depleting and also to meet the demand of increased population.

7. Water supply has been provided in 820 J.J. Clusters, which have been handed over to Delhi Jal Board.

8. About 975 water tankers consisting of departmental & hired tankers have been deployed to provide drinking water in water deficit areas.

Improvement of slum conditions in Andhra Pradesh

129. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have supplemented the efforts of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to improve slum conditions particularly for making provision of basic amenities like water supply, storm water drains, sewers, community latrines and bath, street lights, shelter upgradation etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise , city slum-wise; and

(c) the results achieved during the said period?